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Geographical and Statistical

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF BEERBHOOM.

BY

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Calcutta;

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1855.

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GENERAL REMARKS

ON THE

DISTRICT OF BEERBHOOM.

Geographical Position and Extent.

The District of Beerbhoom is embraced by the Meridians of East Longitude 86° 30′ and 88°, and lies between the parallels of North Latitude 23° 35′ and 24° 36′, and contains 3,142 Square Miles.

It is bounded on the North by the District of Bhaugulpoor; on the East by the District of Moorshedabad; to the South by the Districts of Puralia and Burdwan and by the Districts of Ramghur and Monghyr on the West.

The shape of the District is somewhat like the letter ⊂ lying upon its convex outline, the greatest length being 110 miles East and West, with an average width of 24 Miles; or to the East 40 miles; in the central portion 15 miles; to the West 30 miles.

Surface of the Country.

The District may be divided into three separate and natural Divisions, *viz.*, the Western, the Central, and the Eastern Divisions.

The Western Division, or that portion which includes the thinly-inhabited, hilly, and elevated jungly territory occupied by Pergunnahs Saruth Deoghur, Talooka Pubbia, and Tuppeh Kundit Kurayeh, comprises an area of 1,700 Square Miles, or a little more than one-half of the District.

This tract of country is considerably elevated above the sea; the highest point on a level with the villages being about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and the highest peak or Teŭr Hill is 2,500 feet above the same level.

The country is undulating, with a rapid fall towards the South and East; in many places it is rocky, stony, or covered with gravel. Many lofty gneiss peaks pierce the surface of the country and present bold naked masses of rock, which have principally formed Stations for the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The country is covered

with forest in a state of nature, and wherever cultivated, which is only in the valleys between the ridges, good crops of Rice, Indian Corn and Mustard are produced, and which maintain a scanty population of forty-five souls to the Square Mile.

The productions of the country, the races inhabiting this tract, and its general history, will be found under the heads of each separate Pergunnah, as well as in the physical section of the District attached to these "Notes."

The Central Division, or that portion of the District occupied by Pergunnahs Pudra, Khirnee, Shahalumpoor, Hurripoor, Mohumdabad, Hookmapoor, Zynoojal, Synbhoom, Akbershahee, Nonee, together with portions of Pergunnahs Mullarpoor, Dureen Molisser, Sabik Molisser, Khutunga, Alinuggur, Bhoorkoondeh, and Barbuksing, and comprising an area of about 780 Square Miles, though much occupied in the Western portion by jungle in a state of nature, and stony ridges, has nevertheless more than one-half of its entire area under cultivation, Rice being the staple crop.

The population averages 150 souls per Square Mile.

This portion of the District is bounded by the Adji River to the South, and to the North by the heavy jungle and hilly country of Tuppeh Belputteh and the Damin-e-koh of District Bhaugulpoor.

The third or Eastern Division comprises Pergunnahs Surroop Sing, Incha Pookur, Futtehpoor, Kootoobpoor, Kheergaon, Umdhureh, Sheopoor, with the greater portions of Barbuksing, Bhoorkundeh, Alinuggur, Sabik Molisser, the greater portion of Southern Dureen Molisser, and a small portion of Mullarpoor.

The area of this Division is about 631 Square Miles; the surface of the country is nearly a dead level; it possesses a good light grey alluvial soil, and is the only portion of the District that produces Indigo and Silk in any great quantities: the villages are substantial, the people educated, and the Export Trade of Grain, Sugar, Silk and Indigo very extensive.

The *More* River, unnavigable at all times of the year, traverses this portion of the District; the Adji River, separating Beerbhoom from Burdwan, bounds it to the South, and is navigable for a few weeks only during the rainy season.

A good road traverses the District from East to West, leading from Berhampoor through Soory, the Civil Station and Capital Town of the District, towards Deoghur and Bhaugulpoor.

Another very fair road enters the District upon the North-west shoulder of the boundary; it leads from Monghyr to Deoghur or Byjnath, the great place of Hindoo worship.

This is the principal road used by pilgrims from the North-West Provinces visiting Deoghur on their way to Juggurnath in Orissa, who, after leaving Deoghur, use the main road of the District for 30 miles, or as far as Oopurbunda; they then turn off to the South and reach the Grand Trunk Road between the Dawk Bungalows Taldenga and Assensole.

Several other roads, but generally speaking very bad ones, pass through the District in various directions.

The Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to the Southern boundary of the District for 80 miles, at an average distance of 8 miles.

The East India Railway from Burdwan to Rajmehal passes directly through this Division of the District from the Adji River on the South *vid* Balpoor Synthea, and Mudlarpoor on the North.

Upwards of 30 Square Miles of land, appertaining to various other Districts, comprising 134 villages, are intermixed with the lands of this District.

The Maluncha Meridional Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India traverses the Western portion of the District, and the Revenue operations have been duly connected therewith.

The Revenue Survey operations commenced on the 1st December 1848 and terminated on the 30th September 1852. The total cost, and the average rates per Square Mile and per Village Circuit are as follows:—

Season of Survey.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Cost of Work.			Average Rate per Square Mile.			Average Rate per Circuit.		
1848-49, ...	5,58,606	872·82	18,762	2	2	21	7	11	20	9	10
1849-50, ...	2,94,611	460·33	7,560	8	1	16	0	9	16	0	9
1850-51, ...	7,10,400	1110·00	31,117	7	8	28	0	6	15	0	10
1851-52, ...	4,55,040	711·00	28,147	3	8	39	9	5	17	1	11
Total, ...	20,18,657	3154·15	85,587	5	2	27	2	2	16	12	10

TUPPEH SARUTH DEOGHUR.

Surface and Area.

This extensive Tuppeh, occupying an area of 1114·32 Square Miles, of which somewhat less than one-half is under cultivation, is the most Western portion of the District

of Beerbhoom, where it abuts upon the District of Ramgurh to the South, Monghyr to the West and North-west, and Bhaugulpoor to the North.

The surface of the Tuppeh is undulating and much cut up by deep ravines; in many places bare rocks, gravel, or stones encumber the ground; numerous insulated, bold and lofty hills are scattered over its surface, besides numerous smaller hills and hillocks; the whole of the uncultivated portions being covered with a dense forest of small trees and under-wood, interspersed with large timber-trees. The jungle to the North is remarkably dense and joins the extensive Kudhar Forest in Pergunnah Danra Sukwara of the District of Bhaugulpoor.

The Northern boundary of the Tuppeh is well defined by being the water-shed of the rivers and streams that respectively flow through the Districts of Bhaugulpoor to the North, and which fall into the Ganges, and of those that flow to the Southward through Beerbhoom, and eventually to the Bhagirutty River, the principal exfluent of the Ganges.

The surface of the Tuppeh has a perceptible and rapid inclination to the South—so great as to prevent any of the numerous and large streams that flow through it, to retain any water in their beds that might serve for the purposes of navigation. The large quantity of water that is drained off its surface during the rainy season, rushes in an impetuous and dangerous manner down the broad and capacious beds of the rivers until it reaches the alluvial and level plains which commence a few miles to the East of Illambazar, and where the united waters of all the streams flowing through the Tuppeh, with only one exception, the Burrakur, flow in one common bed, the Adji.

Rivers.

The principal streams are the Adji, Putterjor, and Burrakur. The Adji takes its rise in Pergunnah Chukye of Monghyr, enters the Tuppeh on the North-western boundary, flows completely through it, and leaves it on the South-eastern boundary. The Putterjor takes its rise near Kurrukdeeha in the District of Ramgurh, and falls into the Adji, between the villages of Saruth and Oopurbunda. The Burrakur, which rises from near Hazareebagh, skirts the Tuppeh for a few miles, forming the Southern boundary, and then turns to the South and joins the Damooda about 10 miles North of the town of Pachete, in the District of Pachete.

Besides these three principal streams, there are numerous dry beds of hill torrents intersecting the country in every direction.

When the large streams are full during the rainy season, all communication is cut off with the opposite banks; there are no boats, no bridges in the whole country; the

width of the river beds rendering the construction of bridges a serious matter of expense, and the rapidity of the roaring waters rendering the use of boats an impossibility. Fortunately, the large streams seldom remain unfordable beyond a few days at a time.

Towns.

The principal towns and villages of the Tuppeh are Deoghur or Byjnath, Saruth, Oopurbunda, and Rohnee.

Deoghur, the Capital Town of the Jungle Muhals and of the Tuppeh, is situated in North Latitude 24° 29′ 34″ and East Longitude 86° 44′ 35″, and is 56 miles S. S. W. of Bhaugulpoor on the Ganges; but the travelling distance is 65 miles.

Deoghur is a large Town, remarkable for its group of Hindoo Temples and handsome, but small Lake, and for being a place of pilgrimage for Hindoos from all parts of India, but more especially from Sind and Rajpootana, from whence large bodies of Rajpoots arrive about the months of January and February. One party I addressed, I found had come all the way from Kurrachee on the sea-coast near the mouth of the Indus.

The group of Temples, twenty-two in number, are surrounded by a high wall enclosing an extensive court-yard paved with Chunar free-stone; this pavement, the offering of a rich Mirzapoor Native Merchant, cost a lakh of Rupees, and serves to keep the court-yard in a state of cleanliness that could not otherwise be obtainable.

The principal assemblage of pilgrims during the year, takes place about fifteen days before the Hūli Festival in February, when a grand Méla or Fair is held, which lasts eight days; this Fair is the means of collecting together all the vagabonds and bad characters in the District; and during the Fair time, thieving and cattle-lifting are much practised.

The origin of Deoghur or Byjnath as a place of pilgrimage, is related in the following tradition:—

In olden times, when Deoghur was surrounded by dense forests, and the place almost unknown, a few lazy Brahmins lived on the banks of the Lake, and appear to have set a bad example to their neighbours, who were principally *aheers* or herdsmen.

One Byjoo, a rich and powerful *aheer*, irritated at the idleness, profligacy, and falsehoods of the Brahmins, made it a point, by way of showing his contempt for the Brahmins, of administering, with his heavy *lathee*, or club, a sound chastisement to the

Stone Lingum, the emblem of Mahadeo, and which was worshipped but in a slovenly manner by the Brahmins. One day a number of Byjoo's cows having strayed into the neighbouring forest, Byjoo set off to recover them; on his return home with his cows, hungry and tired, he set to work to cook his food; he was, according to custom, stripped, bathed, and all ready to commence upon his savoury meal, when suddenly remembering that he had omitted to administer his daily chastisement to Mahadeo, he threw on his clothes, left his food untouched, ran to the edge of the Lake, and with his heavy club beat Mahadeo most unmercifully.

This proceeding appears to have pleased Mahadeo very highly, who, to Byjoo's horror and amazement, appeared before him dressed in all his magnificence, and apparently addressing a third person, exclaimed, "See! here is a man who, although hungry and tired, has left his food to thrash me, and who administers the same chastisement to me daily; whereas my priests and Brahmins neither leave their food nor houses to *worship* me, but by their disreputable lives bring discredit upon me and upon my worshippers." Turning to Byjoo, Mahadeo said, "Ask of me whatsoever you desire and it shall be performed." Byjoo replied, "I am rich, I am powerful amongst men, I have money and cows in abundance, and I want nothing; but one thing I should like; you are styled Nath or Lord; permit my name to be associated with and to stand before yours, and I shall be happy. "Good," replied Mahadeo; "so let it be; your name for the future shall be Byjnath."

From that day the place rose into note; Merchants, Rajahs, and Brahmins commenced building Temples, each vying with the other who would build the handsomest Temple near the spot where Mahadeo had appeared to Byjoo. The fame of the spot, its sanctity, all became noised abroad throughout the country, until it gradually became a place of pilgrimage; at present, beset by a band of harpies in the shape of Brahmins, who remorselessly fleece all the poorer prilgrims, beg of the rich with much importunity and lead the most dissolute and vagabond lives.

All the Temples, but three, are dedicated to Mahadeo; the remaining three are dedicated to Gowra Parbuttee, his wife. The male and female Temples are connected from the summit of the *kullus* or highest pinnacle with silken ropes, forty or fifty yards in length, from which depend gaudily-colored cloths, wreaths and garlands of flowers and tinsel, the whole betokening the bands of marriage.

At the Western entrance to the Town of Deoghur, is a masonry platform about 6 feet in height and 20 feet square, supporting three huge monoliths of contorted gneiss rock of great beauty; two are vertical, and the third is laid upon the heads of he two uprights as a horizontal beam. These massive stones are 12 feet in length, each weighing upwards of seven tons; they are quadrilateral, each face being 2 feet

6 inches or 10 feet round each stone. The horizontal beam is retained in its place by mortise and tenon. By whom, or when, these ponderous stones were erected, no one knows. There is a faint attempt at sculpture at each end of the vertical faces of the horizontal beam, representing either elephants' or crocodiles' heads. A few ancient Budhist-looking Vihars stand near the monolithic group.

One mile West of the Town of Deoghur, there is a bungalow and a Government Cutcherry for a Deputy Magistrate, situated in the village lands of Cheo Newada.

Saruth is a substantial village 20 miles South-east of Deoghur, situate on the banks of the Adji. There are about twelve Bunniahs' shops, and supplies are plentiful. There is a Police Chowkee with its guard of Burkundauzes in the villages; also a Moonsiff's Cutcherry.

Oopurbunda is a mean-looking village, where supplies are obtained with difficulty.

A Darogah of Police and his guard are stationed in the village.

Water is obtained from tanks. From Oopurbunda, the lofty mountain Parusnath, is seen to the West, distant about 50 miles.

The remaining numerous villages scattered over the face of the Tuppeh, are very small, are entirely built of bamboo, wattles, stakes, or mats, thatched with grass or rice straw, and have no Bunniahs or shops.

Hills.

The most remarkable hills are the detached or insulated peaks Teeūr, Phooljoree, Putadha, Bunhaytee or Digria Mukra, Goomro, Ghati, and Jalwa, all of which have Stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey on their summits.

These hills, the highest of which is Teeūr, and which rises to about 1,500 feet above the plain, or about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, are all composed of either jungle-clad or naked masses of highly contorted gneiss rock, studded with pale friable garnets. The hills, and indeed the whole country, is intersected with, and the strata much disturbed by, the intrusion of green-stone and horn-blend dykes that appear to ramify from the great basaltic bed, the Rajmahal Hills.

In these hills are found the Riesa Stag, Bears, Leopards, Tigers, Hyœnas, and other animals.

These gneiss hills appear to have been thrust up through the comparatively level surface of the country, and though they stand upon an elevated plateau of land, they

are in no perceptible manner connected with each other. Teeūr is 7½ miles in circumference, densely wooded, and very difficult of access or of ascent.

Population.

The population consists principally of Sonthals, Ghatwals, Bonyahs, Dangurs, and other semi-civilized races, with a very small scattering of Hindoostanees, and those mostly at Deoghur or at the Police Chowkees.

Of the Sonthals I have written at length when treating of that interesting race in my "Notes upon the Rajmahal Hills," included in the Report on the district of Bhaugulpoor.

The Ghatwals are of several castes or tribes; the origin of their name and occupation, however, being peculiar, I proceed to mention them.

Prior to A. D. 1814, the high road that traverses the Tuppeh from West to East, or from Benares to Juggurnath, in Orissa, taking Deoghur in the way, and which had, from time immemorial, been used by pilgrims, became so infested with robbers as to have the effect of causing the great body of pilgrims to not only avoid visiting Deoghur, but of forcing them to take the circuitous route from Benares to Juggurnath round by Rajmahal on the Ganges. This evil at last became so glaring and oppressive, that in 1814 a Regulation was framed (Regulation 29) granting to certain of these lawless residents of the forests, perpetual tenures of large tracts of forest lands bordering upon and in the vicinity of the high road upon almost a nominal quit-rent, whence their title "Ghatwal," or "guardians of the passes." The grantees being the robbers themselves, no difficulty was found in enforcing the enactment, especially as the grant of land upon such easy terms, was a free admission on the part of Government of their unwillingness to send Troops or Police to keep the road open—in fact, it was a concession of black mail. The same practice is carried out in the Rajmahal Hills, where Rupees 15,000 are paid annually to 555 Chiefs and Mangis on the condition of their keeping the peace with their lowland neighbours and of keeping the Rajmahal and gangetic post road open, that is, free from robbers.

Subsequent to the grant of lands to the Ghatwals, they were bound down by a Settlement Officer, Mr. Scott, in 1815, to make good all thefts and robberies committed within their respective estates, which custom is in full force to this day (1852,) and which custom has had the good effect of rendering the Tuppeh of Saruth Deoghur, one of the best behaved and most orderly divisions of this peculiarly wild and forest-clad country.

The lands thus granted in Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur to the Ghatwals were, by Government, declared inalienable, and any Ghatwal failing to pay his rent, his land was to be attached and placed under the management of the Collector, who allows the proprietor

subsistence allowance, the balance of the collections going towards discharging all legal claims against the estate.

Ghatwals in other Pergunnahs than Saruth Deoghur are liable to public sale failing in the payment of their land rent at the proper time. The whole of the Ghatwals' estates in Saruth Dooghur, with a very few exceptions, are, from the improvident, restless and idle habits of the holders, under attachment. For the above account of the Ghatwals I am indebted to Mr. F. A. Vincent, Resident Deputy Magistrate at Deoghur.

The number of inhabitants in the Tuppeh, ascertained from actual census, is 77,965 souls contained in 31,904 houses, of which 702 are *pukka*, the rest *kutcha*. This return gives 2·4 souls to each house and 69·98 per Square Mile.

Productions.

Wherever the vegetable mould has been washed into the hollows formed between the undulations of the country, there the Sonthals plant Rice in terraced fields, and in those spots on the ridges, where there is a sufficient coating of aluminous soil Mustard, Bora-bean, Ruhar-dal, Sirgoojah for oil, small patches of Gram, Kodo, Murrooa, Cotton, Koortee, Junera, Indian-corn, and an edible hybiscus, are cultivated by the aid of a light wooden plough, which is drawn by two bullocks; but where the ground is too steep for the plough, the *kodalee* or hand spade is used.

In the valley of the Adji, near Deoghur, large quantities of irrigated Sugar-cane are raised, and the produce exported towards the Ganges.

Wherever the land is not under cultivation, it is occupied by dense forests, principally consisting of Sakwa and Asun in a state of nature. Amongst these Sakwa woods are found a sprinkling of Ebony-trees, Dhow, Sal, Muhooa, Pulas, Semul, Aonla, Gooler, Parkur, Peepul, Burgut, Bel, Khair, Siris, Jamun, Buhera, Amultas, Kutchnar, Reetha, Bhilanwan, Byre, Kudum, Hursing-har, &c. Bamboos are only found on the hills.

Small quantities of Tusser Silk and Catechu are collected in the woods.

Iron, on a very limited scale, is smelted by the Bonyahs in several villages, from a nodular ore found scattered over the whole country. The return of Metal is from 25 to 30 per cent.; the furnaces are of the rudest construction, and the mode of smelting the ore is most laborious and wasteful. The only fuel used is Charcoal. The once roasted or puddled material sells for Rupees 1½ to 2 the maund of 80 lbs., and is carried away at certain seasons of the year by the agents of the Blacksmiths and Native Mahajuns and Gun-makers, who are despatched from Monghyr for this purpose.

A deposit of Silver, Copper, and Lead was discovered by Mr. F. A. Vincent, Deputy Magistrate at Deoghur in the year 1849, which was opened by myself in 1850. It is situated on the Northern boundary of the Tuppeh, full particulars of which will be found in the Appendix, at the end of these "Notes."

A second deposit, but of an inferior nature, it being a poor Sulphuret of Copper, was discovered in the month of May 1850 by Mr. Robert B. Smart, an Assistant in the Revenue Survey, in the bed of the Adji River, near the village of Bodh Band, about 50 miles West of the Civil Station Soory, the Capital of Beerbhoom. A village, 6 miles in a South-easterly direction from this spot, is named "Roopdih" or the "Silver Village," and a small hill torrent and a village lying 2 miles in a North-west direction from Roopdih are named "Tambur Jor" or the "Copper Torrent": these names I think indicate a prior knowledge, on the part of the former inhabitants, of this deposit, though at the present day no one, not even the owner of the villages, Bipurtchurn Zemindar, had ever heard of the existence of this ore.

Soil.

The soil generally is gravel or stiff clay, unfit for the purposes of cultivation, but favorable to the growth of trees, shrubs or jungle. A considerable quantity of black mould is however washed down the sides of the undulations, and forms the only available soil for the cultivation of Rice, which is the staple food of the country, its accessories being the Jujube-berry or apple, the pungent bark of the Sohujna, Dal, Beans, dried Muhooa petals, Ghee, Salt and Chillies, a wild Spinach, an edible trefoil, and sometimes Pork, Poultry and Eggs—these latter delicacies are however alone consumed by the Sonthals.

Roads.

Numerous good cart roads traverse the Tuppeh in every direction; the soil being gravelly and hard, no difficulty is experienced in keeping them in order.

TALOOKA PUBBIA.

This is a small Talooka, with an area of 177 Square Miles lying to the South-east of Saruth Deoghur, and which it closely resembles in surface, productions and people.

About two-thirds of the Talooka are well cultivated, producing Rice, Mustard and Sirgoojah, the remaining one-third is over-run with heavy forest or lighter jungle.

TUPPEH KUNDIT KURAYEH.

Surface and Area.

This extensive tract of country, with an area of 404-25 Square Miles lying contiguous to Saruth Deoghur, is almost entirely covered with forest in a state of nature. The face of the country, produce, hills, rivers, inhabitants, and indeed almost every individual feature so closely resemble those of Saruth Deoghur, that a repetition alone of what has been written concerning that Tuppeh could describe the face of the country and its productions.

Rivers.

To the South, the Adji River separates the Tuppeh from the District of Pooralia for a distance of 13½ miles. This river is the receptacle of all the numerous streams flowing through the Tuppeh to the South; those to the North are drained into the Sidh stream, a tributary of the More River. None of these streams are navigable, except for canoes, during the rainy season.

Hills.

The surface of the Tuppeh, which is much broken up by ravines, is dotted over with small gneiss hills, the principal of which are the Maluncha group, Huldeegurh, and a large group of basaltic hills near Afzulpoor, near the banks of the Adji River. On the largest Maluncha hill is a Principal Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and from this hill a meridional series of triangles of the Great Trigonometrical Survey takes its name.

Villages.

The principal villages in the Tuppeh are Afzulpoor and Kundit, two substantial villages. At Afzulpoor there is a Police Chowkee; on the North-east boundary is a small Indigo Manufactory in the village of Kutnomi, where a small quantity of the Indigo Plant is raised and manufactured by a Native.

Population.

Although the surface of the Tuppeh in general is inimical to cultivation, it nevertheless supports a rather large population, there being about sixty-two souls to the Square Mile. As in Saruth Deoghur, so in this Tuppeh, all the small valleys lying between the undulatory ground are cultivated, and fair crops of Rice are raised quite sufficient for the home consumption of the population.

Productions.

The principal productions of the Tuppeh are Rice, Sugar-cane, Junera, the smaller pulses, and several oil-seeds. Large quantities of Sal and Sakwa timber are exported from the thick forests in the Northern portion of the Tuppeh, where it abuts upon Belputtah of Bhaugulpoor. In this forest are several wild elephants, which do considerable damage amongst the Sonthals' Rice crops.

Lac is collected in great quantities in the jungles from the branches of a variety of trees and exported to Calcutta. The yearly value of this Export is one lakh and a half of Rupees.

The wild Tusser Silk is also collected in large quantities and exported to Bhaugulpoor. The worms are placed upon the Asun-trees in the forests, which are yearly lopped and trimmed for their reception by the Silk collectors.

Coal of a very good description is procured in the South-western portion of the Tuppeh, and is conveyed away on carts to Kishtpoor Ghat, 14 miles down the River Adji, and from thence it is conveyed by boats to Cutwa on the Bhaugiretty River.

This mineral deposit is worked at the village of Karimati, near the banks of the Adji, by a Native Zemindar; the main seam is only 12 feet from the surface of the country, and has been dug into to the depth of 13 feet 6 inches, and the bottom of the seam not yet reached. The bed is probably an out-crop of the great Burdwan Coal fields, as it is only 18 miles North of the Raneegunge Colliery, from whence the Calcutta market is principally supplied with Coal.

The Mango-tree flourishes round all the large villages, and the Muhooa-tree is found all over the Tuppeh.

Roads.

A very fair road traverses the Tuppeh from East to West, or from Soory to Deoghur. Numerous cart-roads intersect the country in every direction; all are very tortuous, but hard and gravelly, and passable at all seasons of the year.

TUPPEH HURRIPOOR.

Surface and Area.

This Tuppeh, containing 116-74 Square Miles, is much better cultivated than the foregoing Tuppehs; it lies lower, its surface is less broken up by ravines, possesses a much finer soil, and is well watered by several small but perennial streams.

The Northern half of the Tuppeh is considerably elevated above the Southern half, and is more densely covered with forest, the Southern portion being under fine Rice cultivation, with patches of Sakwa jungle on the summits of the ridges that traverse the Tuppeh from West to East.

These ridges, whose general direction is East and West, extend for 10, 12 or 15 miles, then sink gradually to the level of the country, and rise again a few miles farther on. Their general height is from 60 to 100 feet, but farther to the Eastward, they fall to 30 or 40 feet in height above the level of the country.

The valleys formed by these ridges, average from the crest of one ridge to the crest of another about 5 miles in width; the summit of the ridges are invariably covered with a forest of Sakwa-trees, a species of Shorea, and Asun, with naked rocks of quartz, felspar, gneiss, dykes of green-stone, horn-stone, occasional actinolite, kunkur, and nodular iron-stone, the latter disintegrating, forms the pisiform iron gravel found so plentifully spread over the country, and which forms the finest natural roads.

Productions.

One mile in width of the lowest portion of the valleys contains a good fertile soil, on which are raised abundant crops of Rice, Murrooa, Mustard, Gram, Dal, Sugar-cane and Barley. Mango and Tamarind-trees, Palm-trees, Plantain, Burgut, Jack, Bel, and American Aloe are found near all the villages, which are generally built in the valleys. On the slopes of the ridges are seen Chakolta (Grislea ?), a fine handsome tree, Phœnix or small Date-tree, Aonla, Ebony, Muhooa, Jamun, Byre, Corunda, Mimosa, Catechu, and the lofty and handsome Damoora-tree. The Jamun or Damson forms a low scrub-wood round tanks and swamps.

Towns.

The principal towns in the Tuppeh are Nagore, Tantipara, and Chandpoor.

Nagore, or Nuggur, or Jynuggur, by all of which names the place is known, is a large Town, but the greater part of it has gone to decay, as is shown by its falling Mosques, half-filled and weed-choked masonry tanks and ruined buildings, which almost approach to palaces in extent. It is the residence of a *Mahomedan* Rajah, who lives on the edge of a very fine old tank several hundred yards in length, in a miserable ruinous house, apparently the only remaining wing of what in former days was a palace. The walls have been split from top to bottom by earthquakes and threaten a speedy down-fall.*

* A Note Book, containing much information regarding Nagore and its former inhabitants, taken on the spot, has unfortunately been lost.

Tantipara is a fine substantial village, standing in the midst of Rice cultivation. Several hundred families of Hindoos in the village are engaged in collecting and reeling off the Tusser Silk for the Calcutta market.

At Tantipara there is a Police Chowkee, an Abkaree, and an Indigo Factory. A remarkable exposed dyke of conchoidal horn-stone, running 3 or 400 yards East and West, lies on the East of the village.

One mile South of Tantipara, on the banks of the small stream, the Buklesur, is a group of hot springs. The whole group is named Bhum Buklesur ; the hot springs that have been surrounded by masonry, five in number, are immediately on the right bank of the stream which winds abruptly at this spot. Numerous hot jets are in the bed of the stream, giving out the well-known smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas with which the air is tainted. Extending for about 200 yards along the right bank of the stream, are 320 small brick and mortar Viharas or Temples built by various pilgrims, each containing a *priapus* or emblem of Mahadeo. Only one Temple has any pretensions to architectural elegance, and that is one resembling in form the old Budhist Temples of Gya and of Central India.

These small Temples have various Nagri and Bengali legendary stones let into their walls announcing the pilgrim's name and the date of his visit to Buklesur.

Numerous attendant Brahmins loiter about the Temples muttering prayers, or are engaged in bathing in the hot stream, or watching the cremation of dead bodies, which disgusting operation is carried on night and day in the bed of the Nullah only 100 yards below the Temples.

The importunity of the elder Brahmins for money, and their cringing, whining manners, are exceedingly troublesome to visitors, nor is the behaviour of the young Brahmins less remarkable, for upon an elephant or horse or palanquin in sight upon any of the neighbouring ridges or high ground, a mile or a mile and a half from the wells, a body of these young cormorants start off at full speed across country, leaping all difficulties in their way until, out of breath and barely able to speak, they crave the traveller or pilgrim's permission to be allowed to be his cicerone.

The temperature of the hottest well at noon, on the 28th December 1850, was 162° the coolest 128°; temperature of the air in the shade 77° Fahrenheit, temperature of the stream above the influence of the hot springs was 83°. Shoals of small fish were observed in the cold water.

There are several cold springs in the vicinity of the hot ones, the whole flowing from out of crevices in a tough gneiss rock, composed of glassy quartz, pink felspar, and

black mica. The sand of the stream, some way removed from the hot springs and at the depth of 6 inches, is to the hand intolerably hot. The body of water ejected from the hottest well is very considerable, being about 120 cubic feet per minute; it rises from innumerable small orifices in an accumulation of mud and dirt, the rock being nowhere visible in the masonry tank. In the hottest water (162°) a green shining water moss was thriving.

The stream is about fifty yards across, with a brisk stream, which below the springs, retains its heat for a great distance.

A section of the South bank of the stream presented

	Ft.	*In.*
Sandy soil, ...	4	0
Two bands, an inch thick each, of stiff clay in sand, ...	1	2
Pisiform Iron Ore, decomposing and forming with its oxide an iron-red conglomerate of quartz, felspar and sand, ...	2	0
	7	2

To the North of Nagore, and buried in a heavy jungle, is an ancient Mud Fort named Aligurh, built, it is said, during the last century, in the days of the Mahrattas, when these free-booters were in the habit of mercilessly scouring the country, pillaging wherever and whatever they could lay hands upon.

Contemporaneous with this Fort, and with others that lie scattered about the District, is the famous Nagore wall or entrenchment, which was thrown up by one of the Nagore Rajahs, and extends in an irregular and broken figure around the Town of Nagore for the distance of 32 miles. Its average distance from Nagore is 4 miles. It is in good preservation to this day (1852,) and is not, as represented in Arrowsmith's large map of India, a connected entrenchment enclosing the Town and the surrounding country, but it is merely thrown across the approaches to Nagore and usually flanks and crosses all the main approaches to the Town, there being from one-quarter of a mile to 6 miles of the entrenchment on either side of the road. The entrenchment which was constructed to ward off the attacks of the Mahrattas, is from 12 to 18 feet in height, with a broad ditch on the outside, formed by digging out the earth for the parapet. Each entrance upon the main roads, was guarded by a small out-work defended by wooden gates supported on stone *jambs*, the out-work being capable of holding about a hundred soldiers. The embankment itself and a few hundred yards of the country, both on the outside and inside of the gateways, are covered with a thick-tangled jungle.

The whole thing is a foolish and expensive piece of work, as the well-mounted Mahratta had only to ride 4 or 5 miles to the flank of the entrenchment and thus find an easy approach to Nagore.

The entrances were all named Ghâts and retain their name to this day.

Population.

The population of the Tuppeh shows an increase upon the Square Mile when compared with the Western Tuppehs, there being 211.37 souls per Square Mile.

The generality of the inhabitants are Hindoos, with a sprinkling of Sonthals to the North ; there are Mahomedans at Tantipara, Nagore, and other large villages, amounting to one-twelfth of the whole population.

There are 79 masonry houses in the Tuppeh and 7,774 houses built of mud and bamboo, averaging 3.1 souls per house or 24.519 souls.

Roads.

The main road from Soory to Deoghur, traverses the Tuppeh from East to West and is in good order. Numerous village roads intersect the country.

Cattle are very plentiful and horses almost unknown.

TALOOKA PUDRA.

Surface and Area.

This is a small Talooka, bounded on the South by the District of Burdwan, of which District it contains several detached villages. The area is 36 Square Miles, of which about one-third only is under cultivation, the remaining two-thirds being either occupied by Sakwa jungle or by moderately high undulating land, or gravel, and stony ridges unfit for cultivation.

Rivers.

The Hingla Nuddee flows through the Talooka, entering the Northern boundary from Kundit Kurayeh. It leaves it on the South-eastern boundary. On the banks of

this stream are several large and flourishing villages, the inhabitants of which raise fine crops of Rice, Mustard, Sugar-cane and Junera. The Adji River flows for three-quarters of a mile along the Southern boundary past the village of Jumalpoor, throwing the village of Bholabuni on the Burdwan or Southern side of the river.

Towns or Villages.

The principal villages in the Talooka are Huzrutpoor, where there is a Mahomedan Mosque; Russooan, Jumalpoor and Pulpai, where there are Hindoo Temples. Lacaracoonda, an old village that is marked on most of the old maps of India as a place of importance, has dwindled down to a small hamlet. Two miles, in a North-westerly direction from the hamlet, is a warm spring, with a temperature of 85°. The spring rises from a sedgy pool and flows away in a feeble stream to the South and joins the Hingla after a course of 2 miles. On the banks of the pool there is a curious old Hindoo cut stone Temple, which is fast falling to ruin.

At Khyrasal there is a small Indigo Factory.

In this small Talooka there are no less than thirteen Abkaree or licensed Spirit shops, for the sale of the spirit made from the Muhooa petal.

Roads.

There is a Police Station at Kishenpoor; good cart roads traverse the country in every direction.

Population.

The principal inhabitants are Hindoos, with a mixture of Mahomedans, amounting to one-twenty-fifth of the whole population. There are 331·8 souls per Square Mile, or 2.7 per house.

PERGUNNAH KHIRNEE.

Surface and Area.

This is a small Pergunnah, with an area of 35·50 Square Miles, three-quarters of which are under Rice cultivation. This Pergunnah lies much lower than the Tuppehs to the West, has a more level surface, a better soil, and is well watered by two small streams.

The stony ridges are still met with in this Pergunnah, and as usual, are covered with Sakwa jungle.

The lands of several other Pergunnahs are much intermixed with the lands of this Division.

The Pergunnah abounds with substantial villages, with a Hindoo (Bengali) population, with one Mahomedan to every thirty Hindoos.

Productions.

The crops raised are Rice, Sugar-cane, Mustard, Junera, Gram, and the pulses. Mango and Palm-trees abound.

There are eleven Abkaree Spirit shops distributed over the country, and a Police Chowkee at Sukhipoor.

A portion of the Nagore entrenchment passes through the Northern part of the Pergunnah.

Roads.

Tolerable roads for wheeled carriage traverse the country in every direction.

PERGUNNAH SHAHALUMPOOR.

Surface and Area.

This is a well-occupied, well-cultivated, and a highly productive tract of country, containing 79 Square Miles, of which only one-fifth is unculturable, and that mostly to the North, where the gravel ridges intrude themselves into the Pergunnah. The Southern and central portions of the Pergunnah are nearly level and possess a light grey soil, well suited to the growth of Rice and Sugar-cane, which form the staple commodities of this Division.

Between the hot springs at Tantipara, in Tuppeh Hurripoor and Doobrajpoor of this Pergunnah, occasional out-crops of gneiss rocks are met with, and to the immediate South of, and in the Town of Doobrajpoor, large naked and picturesque masses of granite and gneiss protrude through the soil, occupying altogether about a Square Mile. The

granite is grey, composed of glassy quartz, pink and grey felspar, and black mica. In the centre of the mass a large block of granite is seen, united to a mass of gneiss; the gneiss is composed of the same materials as the granite, and adheres to it at an angle of 45°. The immediate junction of the two rocks is not perceptible, but 6 inches in width covers the doubtful belt where the two distinct rocks appear fused together. On one side of the doubtful space, the granite is quite distinct, and on the other, the gneiss with its perfect stratification.

From the summit of the rock on which a Great Trigonometrical Survey stands, and which is about 60 feet above the level of the country, there is a good view of the surrounding country. The Parusnath mountain is seen at a distance of 75 miles in a South-westerly direction, the Rajmahal hills to the North, and the Pachete hill to the S. S. W.

One of the large hemispherical masses of granite, 6 feet in height and 30 in circumference, has been by the Brahmins covered over with a flat-roofed Temple, and a masonry drain built round the block, which is worshipped as Mahadeo. Brahmins are attached to the Temple, and occasional offerings of flowers and Ganges water are made to this extraordinary object of worship.

The general appearance of the country is very pleasing. Numerous substantial villages are seen standing in the midst of vast sheets of cultivation, prettily interspersed with Mango-groves and Palm-trees.

Rivers.

The Adji River forms the Southern boundary, separating the Pergunnah from the District of Burdwan. During the hot and cold weather, or from October to June, the river is not navigable, but during the rainy season, or from June to September, boats are floated down from Kishtpoor Ghât, in the District of Burdwan, laden with Coal and Charcoal from Tuppeh Kundit Kurayeh. A large quantity of fire-wood and small timber is floated down from the same tract of country.

The Hingla Nullah falls into the Adji at the village of Chapelah. The Sal Nullah traverses the Pergunnah from West to East, serving for the purposes of irrigation during its passage through the country.

Towns.

The Pergunnah boasts of many fine villages, markets, bazars and Hindoo Temples.

Doobrajpoor is a very fine Town. lying in the Southern portion of the Pergunnah. At this place is an Abkaree Revenue Officer's bungalow, a Moonsiff's Cutcherry, and a Police Station.

In the Town there is a good market for English Piece Goods, Cloths, Brass Pots, Sugar, Lac, Rice and Sweetmeats, the confectioners' shops outnumbering every other kind. The Town is surrounded on all sides by numerous large tanks, whose banks are generally planted with a mass of the Tar or Fan-leaf Palm *(Borassus flabelliformis)*; these trees yield a large Abkaree Revenue, their juice forming upon distillation a powerful spirit, which is largely consumed by almost all classes.

Upon enquiry at one of the Spirit shops, I ascertained that the licensed seller disposed of during the day one Rupee and a quarter worth of spirits, for which he paid a daily tax to Government of six pice, which is somewhat more than 6 per cent. per diem upon his daily dealings.

The tanks above mentioned produce a great abundance of fish, of which food it requires large quantities to satisfy the fish-eating Bengali. Great attention is paid to the rearing and breeding of these fish, which are brought from the Ganges and Bhaguirutty Rivers, and as the fish increase and multiply, they are transferred from tank to tank according to their ages.

The tanks are either the property of Zemindars or of Mahajuns, who farm the fishings, or they are public property. Those that are private property and that are preserved, produce fish of a great size and delicacy; those that are public property are so constantly disturbed by being dragged with the small hand and casting-nets of the poor people as to produce no fish of any large size. The supply of the small fish, however, appears to be inexhaustible, for all the fishing that is carried on every day of the year, and that all day long, never seems to make any difference in the supply.

TUPPEH MOHUMDABAD.

Surface and Area.

This Tuppeh, lying to the South of Tuppeh Belputtah of Bhaugulpoor, is in a great measure unfit for the plough, being much over-run with thick jungle springing from rocky and broken ground. Several small gneiss hills protrude through the soil, and in the North-west corner of the Tuppeh there is a mass of hilly ground, also gneiss, occupying 6½ Square Miles. On the summit of the highest hill in this group, is the Great Trigonometrical Survey Station, Satbor.

The area of the Tuppeh is 115 Square Miles, of which somewhat less than half is under cultivation, the remainder is principally occupied by Sakwa forest, interspersed with

Asun, Mimosa, Catechu, Bhela, Agoi, Koosoom, Sterculia, and on the hills are Bamboos, Dhow, Satoul, or Sterculia, several specimens of which latter tree are of gigantic proportions, and whose silvery white stems and naked branches contrast well with the green bamboo foliage.

Rivers.

The More River flows completely through the Tuppeh, or from North-west to South-east. The More is about 500 yards in width during the rainy season, but in the hot weather its bed is a wilderness of sand, with a small but cheerful stream of water. Across this small stream are several wears for the capture of fish.

The Sidh Nullah joins the More at the village of Mohumdabad, and the Noubil falls into the Sidh on the Southern flank of the Tuppeh.

None of these streams are navigable, except the More, and then only from July to September, and that by *descending* boats, which are built on its banks, launched and floated down during the freshes, never to return.

At Kumurdah, on the left bank of the river, about eighty light boats are built during the year; they are then laden with Charcoal procured from the neighbouring jungle and floated down to Cutwa, where the Adji joins the Bhaugirutty. The Charcoal is highly remunerative, selling as it does at an enhanced price of 50 per cent., but the boats merely sell for their prime cost. The presence of Steamers on the Bhaugirutty and Ganges, has much reduced of late years the number of boats that were formerly built at this place.

The wood used in building the boats is Sal, which is brought from the plains and hills of Tuppeh Belputtah, a few miles only to the North-west of the village; that grown on the hills being considered the hardest and most durable timber. The hemp used for caulking the boats, the nails for fastening their planks, and the workmen for building the fleet, are all brought from Cutwa. The boat-wrights return again to their homes at the close of the rainy season, having lived during the working months in temporary sheds erected near their work-shops.

Immediately after the first heavy fall of rain in June, and after the dangerous bore, called the "Hurpa," has passed down, immense rafts of small timber, fire-wood and bamboos are floated down the river towards the Bhaugirutty.

The Hurpa above-mentioned is a dangerous wave of water, caused by a sudden fall of rain in the hills and high-land of Belputtah, which rushes down the dry bed of the

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river with a tremendous roar, throwing up in front of itself a cloud of dry sand. Natives and cattle are said to be drowned every year by this wave.

Five miles from the junction of the More and the Sidh Nullahs, and on the right bank of the latter, is a hot spring near the village of Tautlui; an immersed Thermometer, with the temperature of the air 77°, rose to 150° Fahrenheit.

Coal is reported to exist in the Sidh, but I could find no traces of it; my search was however very limited, both as to time and extent of ground.

Towns.

There are no Towns or villages of any note in the Tuppeh, the country being mostly occupied by Sonthals; towards the West however there are many Hindoos, who raise large crops of Rice, Sugar-cane, Mulberry for silk-worms, a little Indigo, Mustard, Junera, Indian-corn and Kesari. Mango-trees, Castor-oil Plants and Palms are planted round the villages, and numerous tanks serve for the purposes of irrigation and for the preservation of an abundance of fish.

The whole Tuppeh abounds with the common black bear, leopards, hyænas, foxes, wild hog, black and grey partridge, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, snipe and quail. Tigers are very troublesome in the Belputtah and Satbor hills, destroying much cattle, and frequently human beings. These hills also give shelter to a small herd of wild elephants.

Soil.

The soil, wherever level, is a good productive light loam; on all the ridges and near the hills it is gravelly and stony.

Roads.

A tolerable road, leading from Soory to Bhaugulpoor, passes through the Tuppeh from South to North. It is barely passable for wheeled carriages. Many good foot-paths cross and intersect the Tuppeh, one especially leading through the hills of Belputtah towards Deoghur and Bhaugulpoor, passing by Shadeepoor, the Buharoo of Rennel's map, might, with a little trouble and at a moderate expense, be converted into a good carriage road.

The lands of this Tuppeh are considerably intermixed with the lands of several Pergunnahs, and has also lands of its own, detached in three Pergunnahs

PERGUNNAH KHUTUNGA.

Surface and Area.

This Pergunnah has an area of 79·78 Square Miles, one-third of which is uncultivated, being occupied by jungle. The remainder of the land is a well-occupied, cultivated, and generally speaking a fine level country. In the Western portion of the Pergunnah the land is high and is occupied by the high wooded ridges mentioned in the account of Hurripoor, and which penetrate into the Pergunnah for 7 miles, where they terminate, and are not again met with Eastward in the District, except at Synthia, in Pergunnah Sabik Mollisser, 10 miles farther East, where a high ridge on the right bank of the More River, about a mile in length and a few hundred feet in breadth and about 60 feet above the level of the country, represents the last out-crop of these ridges.

In the Northern portion of the Pergunnah, about 83·18 Square Miles are also occupied by high unproductive ridges and jungle, but the central, Eastern and Southern portions possess a fine productive soil for Rice, Barley, Sugar-cane, Junera, Mulberry, Indian-corn, and for betel or *paun*. Mango-groves, Palm-trees, Jack, Banian and Peepul-trees are planted near the villages.

The whole of the crops are irrigated from numerous tanks and from the rice fields, each field being a reservoir in itself, as a raised bank is constructed round each field in order to retain the rain water. The water thus collected, can be conducted from the higher to the lower fields at the pleasure of the agriculturist.

Rivers.

The More River divides the Pergunnah into two unequal portions, and flows from West to East. Its bed is on an average 1,500 feet broad, a fractional portion only of which, is occupied by a small stream of water during eight months of the year, consequently useless for all purposes of navigation. The stream is fordable every where. During the rainy season the Post is crossed in boats.

Towns.

The principal Towns are Soory, Kumaeepoor and Poorunderpoor.

Soory is the Capital Town of the District and is a Civil Station for a Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Post Master, and their subordinates. The Town and Station are situated upon the summit and immediate extremity of one of the gravel-covered

granite and gneiss ridges, the slope of which enables a system of drainage to be carried out in the Native Town, that has added to the comfort of the inhabitants and cleanliness of the streets.

Productions.

Soory produces striped cotton table-covers, the colors of which are very brilliant and durable; towels, white table-cloths of all sorts, musquito-net, palanquins, and furniture.

Thannahs, &c.

In the villages of Semoleea, Hareeskopa and Bishoonpoor, there are small Indigo Factories, and at Hareeskopa there is also a Sugar Manufactory.

At Soory there is a Thannah; at Poorunderpoor and at Bhootra there are Police Chowkees.

Roads.

The Pergunnah is intersected with very good roads, fit for wheeled conveyances—*first*, the high military road from Berhampoor, which, passing through Soory, leads to the Grand Trunk Road; *secondly*, a good road to Burdwan from Soory; *thirdly*, a tolerable road from Soory to Jungipoor on the Bhaugiretty, *fourthly*, a good road from Soory to Deoghur, through the hills of Belputtah.

PERGUNNAH HOOKMAPOOR.

Surface and Area.

This Pergunnah, with an area of 24.32 Square Miles, resembles Khutunga, just described in soil, surface and productions. One-third of the Pergunnah is occupied with Sakwa jungle, which supplies the neighbouring Station of Soory with fire-wood and charcoal. The More River divides the Pergunnah into two unequal portions, and flows between two of the stony ridges, the distance from the crest of one ridge to the crest of the other being 5 miles. In the valley of the More, there are some substantial villages surrounded by fine crops of Rice, Sugar-cane, Barley, Mustard and Gram. Handsome Mango-groves are also planted near the villages, which swarm with the long-tailed white monkeys, the Lungoors.

On the Northern bank of the More, close to the small hamlet, Tungsuli or Mehurpoor, is a bed of sand-stone and shale, with minute seams of coal.

The high road from Soory to Deoghur passes through the Pergunnah and is in good repair, being passable for wheeled carriages.

PERGUNNAH NONEE AND NORTHERN PORTION OF DUREEN MOLISSER.

SURFACE AND AREA.

This is a badly-occupied Pergunnah, from the fact of its being much over-run with jungle and from its possessing a poor, dry, stony and rocky soil. Its area is 56 Square Miles, about one-third of which is occupied by jungle and hills. The surface is much broken and undulating, and forms a portion of the Beerbhoom iron beds, and wherever the ore is found in any abundance, it is smelted. The soil in such locations is not fitted either for the plough or for the growth of any crop. There are nevertheless patches of land, and those of considerable extent, where Rice, Sugar-cane, Barley, Mustard, Indian-corn and Junera are raised, and that principally by Hindoos and Mahomedans, with an admixture of Sonthals.

The jungle is peculiarly stunted and small, being constantly cut down by the charcoal-makers, who supply the iron forges with fuel.

RIVERS.

The Dwarka flows through the Pergunnah from North-West to South-east; it is a deep and narrow stream, impetuous during the rains, with a small stream of pure water during the hot weather.

Many years ago some English speculator in Iron, with the intention of erecting water-mills for the purpose of crushing the Iron ore, built a strong masonry dam across the Dwarka, at a spot one mile South-east of Dyoncha or Deocha, but the first fall of rain in the hills, at the source of the river, swept the whole mass of masonry away, leaving only the strong piers that were built into the banks.

There are good hard gravel roads all over the Pergunnah.

PERGUNNAH AKBERSHAHEE.

This small, but-well occupied and well-cultivated Pergunnah, has an area of 26 Square Miles, of which one-fifth is not under the plough. The cultivated portions are nearly level and possess a good and fertile soil, producing abundant crops of Rice, Sugar-cane, Barley, Mustard, Gram, and a little Wheat.

The surface of the country is prettily wooded with planted groves of Mahgo and Palm-trees; the villages are neat and substantially built of mud and thatched with rice-straw. Cattle are plentiful and the land generally irrigated.

Eight hundred and thirteen acres are occupied by forest and jungle, and 2,111 acres by tanks and river bed. The number of tanks that are met with at every step, show to what a great extent irrigation is practised.

The Dwarka passes through the Pergunnah from West to East, and the More skirts the Southern boundary for a mile only. The water from these rivers is not used for the purposes of irrigation.

The Mahomedan population bears a proportion of one-third of the whole, two-thirds being Hindoos.

PERGUNNAH DHAWA.

This Pergunnah, consisting of six hulkas, with an area of 432-1-25 acres, was surveyed with Akbershahee and Khutunga, and is entirely cultivated.

PERGUNNAH MULLARPOOR.

Surface and Area.

About one-fourth or the Western portion of this Pergunnah, is over-run with jungle lying upon the Iron beds; the remainder is under extensive and unbroken sheets of Rice cultivation; it also produces Sugar-cane, Junera, Indian-corn, Gram and Barley, and along the banks of the Dwarka, garden stuffs are raised in great abundance.

The area of the Pergunnah is 36.83 Square Miles.

Rivers.

Besides the Dwarka, which flows for 3 miles through the Pergunnah, there are several sluggish streams flowing in deep clayey beds, generally impassable, except by bridges, or at the constructed ghâts or fords.

The soil of the Pergunnah is affected by its proximity to the Iron beds, and has a great quantity of clay in its composition.

Tanks for irrigation, and which occupy one twenty-fourth of the whole superficial area of the Pergunnah, are seen in every village and at every few hundred yards.

The productions of the country, besides its grain, is Iron of a good quality and small Timber.

Population.

The Mahomedans form one-fifth of the population, the remaining four-fifths are Hindoos. A few Sonthal families inhabit the jungle to the West.

Roads.

Numerous village roads intersect the country, few of which are fitted for wheeled conveyances.

Railway.

The proposed Rajmahal Railway passes through the centre of the Pergunnah, skirting the Eastern flank of the Iron beds.

Mullarpoor, the capital village, is a fine substantial Bengal village, but filled with putrid tanks.

ZYNOOJAL.

One-sixth of the whole of this Pergunnah is uncultivated or unculturable; to the North-west nearly 10,000 acres are occupied by Sakwa jungle and stony, gravelly ground, but the Southern and Eastern portions of the country are highly cultivated and possess

a good soil, where, by the aid of irrigation, fine crops of Wheat, Rice, Sugar-cane, Mustard and Mussoor are raised. One twenty-fifth of the whole surface of the country, or 2,000 acres, is occupied by tanks excavated for the purpose of irrigation.

Three-fifths of the inhabitants are Hindoos, two-fifths are Mahomedans.

The Buklesur and Sal or Salko streams, flowing from West to East, traverse the Pergunnah and contain water in their beds all the year round. The water from these streams is sparingly used for the purposes of irrigation.

SYNBHOOM.

This Pergunnah is the most Southern portion of the District, where it abuts upon Burdwan, the River Adji separating the latter District from Beerbhoom.

Two-thirds only of the whole surface of the Pergunnah are cultivated, the remaining third is occupied by a detached piece or jungle 6,432 acres, tanks, &c. 3,109 acres. The patch of jungle is situated near the Adji River, between the Towns Illambazar and Surrool, (the latter Town in Pergunnah Barbuksing,) and extends for 6 miles East and West. This is the last or most Eastern piece of jungle that is met with in the Southern portion of the District, all to the East being cleared land.

The productions of the Pergunnah are principally Rice, Indigo, Mulberry, Sugar-cane, and Indian-corn.

At Illambazar, which has a population of 2,235 souls, there is an Indigo Factory and a fine bazar. Very elegant and pretty ornaments, made of lac, are manufactured at Illambazar by only two men, who monopolize the whole trade.

The waters of the impetuous Damooda, which river at Illambazar is a quarter of a mile in width, are prevented from flooding the Southern portion of the Pergunnah by a Bund extending along, and parallel to, the course of the river for 4 miles. A similar Bund protects the lands to the South.

A good road runs through the Pergunnah or from Illambazar towards Surrool and Soory.

One village, named Basdepoor and belonging to this Pergunnah, is situated upon the right bank of the River Adji, in the District of Burdwan.

SOUTHERN PORTION OF DUREEN MOLISSER.

Pergunnah Dureen Molisser is divided into two portions by Pergunnah Mullarpoor; that portion lying to the South is a well-occupied country, with a good soil, abundantly watered from tanks, small jheels, and producing large crops of Rice, Mulberry, Indian-corn, Sugar-cane, Mustard, Linseed, Kullye, Gram; also a small quantity of Wheat and Barley. The surface of the country is level and prettily diversified by Mango and Palm plantations; the villages are very numerous, with substantial mud houses, each village being surrounded with from a dozen to one hundred tanks, the water from which is used for the purposes of irrigation.

The Capital Town, Molisser, is situated upon the road leading from Soory to Moorshedabad, and is surrounded by eighty tanks; one mile to the West of the village is a small jheel one mile in length.

Many of the Hindoo inhabitants are engaged in rearing silk-worms, the Silk from which is sold to the European Silk Merchants, either in the Cocoon or in the

The colour of the Silk is of a golden yellow. There is a European Silk Factory at Oodnuggur, just outside the boundary of the Pergunnah and on the banks of the More River. There is also an Indigo Factory at Goomooah.

The high road from Soory to Berhampoor passes through the Pergunnah from West to East, and is in a very fair state of repair.

The proposed Railroad will pass through the Pergunnah to the West of Molisser.

A high flood in the More River, which forms the Southern boundary of the Pergunnah, lays a great portion of the country under water.

There are twenty-six Hindoos to one Mahomedan in the Pergunnah.

SABIK MOLISSER.

The whole surface of this Pergunnah may be said to be thoroughly cultivated; it is level, abundantly supplied with water from tanks, small jheels, the Buklesur, and a few other small streams, and possesses an excellent soil. The villages are numerous, substantial and well built. The principal crops are Rice, Mulberry, Indigo, &c.

The population averages 316 souls to the Square Mile, one-twentieth of which are Mahomedans.

At the village of Buran, upon the North-eastern shoulder of the Pergunnah, the More River bifurcates; the peninsular formed between the two arms is covered with fine villages.

From this spot in the District, which lies rather lower than the surrounding country, the More River, which hitherto has confined its waters to one bed, spreads out into first two branches, and eventually, when a little more advanced to the East, into five or six other branches, which, during the rainy season, often unite flooding the intermediate tracts of country. In some places tracts of sand have been left impoverishing the soil, in others the soil brought down by the river has had a beneficial effect upon the land.

The only break in the level of the country is at Synthiah, a village on the North-western boundary, and which is situated on a high and isolated gravel bank, about one mile in length.

To the North of the village a good section has been effected by the water of the More in the high gravel bank, which affords the following appearance: on a level with the bed of the river the bank is composed of a very tough arenaceous conglomerate, composed of pink quartz sand, connected with a ferruginous cement, capped by a layer several feet thick of a coarse gravel composed of rolled pieces of white and translucent quartz, pisiform iron ore, and a few pieces of decomposing felspar, the whole firmly embedded in a ferruginous sand, which is again covered with nodules of kunkur. The bed of the river is in places quite black with magnetic iron dust, which clings in clusters to a magnet.

A road from Soory to Cutwa on the Bhaugirutty River passes through the Southern portion of the Pergunnah from West to East. It is in a bad state of repair.

There is an Indigo Factory at Saikpoor.

SUROOP SING, SHAHZADPOOR, JOWAS IBRAHIMPOOR, AND INCHA POKUR.

These four Pergunnahs, situated upon the North-eastern shoulder of the District, where it abuts upon the District of Moorshedabad, have their lands so interlaced, that a description of them *en masse* will suffice.

The surface of the tract of country occupied by these Pergunnahs is the richest and most fertile portion of the whole District, yielding abundant crops of Rice, Mulberry, Indian-corn and Murrooa. A very large portion of the land is occupied by Mulberry plantations for the use of the silk-worms; rearing the worms and gathering the silk gives occupation to about one-sixth of the whole population.

Situated within these Pergunnahs are six European Filatures and numerous Native Filatures; those conducted by the Natives being on a very small scale.

The principal European Filature is at Gonateea, upon the banks of the More River, where a large number of guys or reels can be worked at once. The Establishment belongs to an English Firm in Calcutta and is superintended by a European gentleman on the spot.

The whole of the branches of the More River flow through the Southern portion of the tract.

The road from Soory to Berhampoor also crosses it from West to East. In many places the roadsides have been planted for miles with Banian and Peepul-trees, which having been allowed to grow up untrimmed and uncared for, actually prevent a man on horseback passing under them. Some of the trees have been planted so near the road as to leave only 9 feet of roadway between their stems.

The villages and houses of these Pergunnahs are substantial, numerous and overflowing with population, with 349 souls to the Square Mile, one-sixth of which are Mahomedans. The principal large villages, for there are no towns, are Belgaon, Deka, Buroaee, and Gonateea.

ALINUGGUR.

One-fifth of the total area of this Pergunnah is uncultivated, being overrun in many spots by a coarse grass and low bushes, especially along the banks of the Buklesur River, which flows through the Northern portion of the Pergunnah.

The Western half of the Pergunnah is rather undulating in its surface, the Eastern half lies lower and is well cultivated, producing Indigo, Rice, Mulberry, and the other usual crops.

A good road, leading from Burdwan to Soory, passes from South to North through the Pergunnah.

BHOORKOONDEH.

Pergunnah Bhoorkoondeh lies immediately to the South of Alinuggur, which it resembles in every respect. The land is well cultivated, but much encumbered with troublesome patches of a coarse grass and with small low marshy patches. The villages are small and mean, compared with the villages farther to the North and East. Nearly one-tenth of the Pergunnah is occupied by tanks. In the village lands of Shunkerpoor, which has an area of a little more than a Square Mile and a quarter, or 863 acres, there are 111 tanks, occupying 167 acres; forty-six of these tanks are so close to each other, that mere foot-paths along the crests of the high banks separate one tank from another. During the heats of summer, when many of these tanks dry up, the Zemindars take the opportunity of digging out the black mud from the bottom of these reservoirs, which, from its being highly charged with shells, animalcula, and decayed animal and vegetable matter, forms an excellent manure.

One-thirteenth of the inhabitants are Mahomedans.

The productions of the Pergunnah are Rice, Indigo, Mulberry and Indian-corn. Mango-trees are seen in abundance round about and in the villages, but nowhere in topes or groves.

The Sal or Salko Nullah flows from West to East through the Southern portion of the Pergunnah.

At Bhuwanundpoor there is an Indigo Factory near the Soory road that traverses the Pergunnah from the South to North.

FUTTEHPOOR, GOKILTA, KOOTOOBPOOR, POORUNDURPOOR, AND KHURGAON.

This is a well-occupied tract of low country, filled with numerous substantial and well-built villages; the country is level and well cultivated, and during the rainy season presents an unbroken plain of green growing Rice extending for many miles. Sugar-cane, Indigo, Mulberry, Indian-corn, and Murrooa are also raised in great quantities.

The lands of these five Pergunnahs, besides being much interlaced with each other, have several villages belonging to the Districts of Moorshedabad and Burdwan within their circuits.

A good road from Soory to Cutwa crosses the Pergunnahs from West to East; another pretty fair road crosses this road at right angles and leads from Illambazar to Gonateea and Berhampoor. There are Indigo Factories at Mustool and Gangpoor; there is a Thannah at Chowbatta, and a Police Chowkee at Seogaon.

BARBUKSING, UMDHUREH, AND SHEOPOOR.

The lands of Barbuksing and Umdhureh present the same features as the foregoing Pergunnahs, *viz.*, Kootoobpoor, &c. The land is highly cultivated, the villages are large, well built, and the population averaging 392 souls to the Square Mile, one-eighth of which are Mahomedans.

A patch of high unculturable gravelly soil occupies 4,424 acres in the Western portion of the Pergunnah, and extends as far as Surrool, a fine large village situated close to the high ground and near the ruins of an old Government Residency.

At Surrool two good roads cross each other, one leading from Burdwan to Soory, the second from Illambazar to Cutwa.

There are Indigo Factories at Panch Sewan and Sheopoor.

The principal villages of note are Surrool, Surundee, Julundee, Burgaon and Kulnaie, in Pergunnah Barbuksing; Sheopoor, Chundunpoor and Mowhlee, in Pergunnah Sheopoor, and Umdhureh, the capital of the Pergunnah of that name.

In Pergunnah Sheopoor there are 4½ miles of earthen embankments to preserve the country from the inundations of the Adji River.

(Signed) W. S. SHERWILL,
Revenue Surveyor.

BEERBHOOM

SILVER AND COPPER ORE REPORT.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORE.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL,
Revenue Surveyor.

To

CAPTAIN H. L. THUILLIER,
Deputy Surveyor General.

Camp, Zillah Bhaugulpoor, 31*st January* 1850.

SIR,

During the present month, and whilst engaged surveying Zillahs Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpoor, I was requested by Mr. Vincent, Deputy Magistrate of Deoghur, to visit and give my opinion upon a vein of copper that had a few months previously been accidentally discovered by a native and by him reported to Mr. Vincent.

Deoghur or Byjnath is a small Town in Zillah Beerbhoom, famous for its temples · the inhabitants chiefly Brahmins.

The town is situated on the great primitive table land which extends from near Burdwan to the Dunna Ghât in Behar, and which is composed of granite, gneiss, serpentine, green-stone, quartz, rock, &c. The gneiss strata are much contorted, often vertical, generally inclined, and abundantly traversed by green-stone dykes. The appearance of the country is pleasing, the land is undulating, well wooded, and studded with detached hills of rounded masses of garnetiferous gneiss. The spot where the copper is found, is situated in the lands of the village of Byruki of Tuppeh Deoghur Saruth of Zillah Beerbhoom, and about one mile from the common boundary of Zillahs Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpoor, 8 miles North west from Deoghur or Byjnath, and on the water-shed of the high land of Beerbhoom; the streams which flow to the South falling into the Hooghly, those flowing to the North falling into the Ganges. It is situated in a dense jungle of Asun, Sakwa, Dhow, Kuchnar, Keud, Jamun, Aonla, Kusmubha, Chirownjee, and is on the fork or junction of two small mountain torrents, which discharge their

waters into the Chandun River, a tributary to the Ganges, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Bhaugulpoor. These torrents and the Chandun River, are mere dry sandy channels during the cold and hot weather.

The occasion of the copper being brought to light, was the hill-men bringing in to Mr. Vincent small pieces of a bright green species of water-worn felspar, which at once showed the existence of the ore. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the ore is pretty freely strewed with green felspar, and with weather and water-worn fragments of the ore embedded in the felspar. The immediate superficial soil is composed of quartz, felspar, horn-blend, fragments of gneiss, black mica, silvery mica, and schorl. The surface veins run East and West, and present the ore in irregular masses of three-fifths of an inch broad, so much corroded by atmospherical influence as to appear as a soft, friable, red, yellow, liver-colored or garnet-colored earth, but upon digging a couple of feet below the surface of the country, the veins become a compact liver-colored mass, spangled with shining particles of copper; the whole enclosed in a soft friable apple-green, yellow or white felspathic rock. Traversing the copper from North to South, small veins of lead appear, which occasionally form the containing walls to the copper. I traced the vein of copper for about 100 feet East and West, and dug to the depth of 2 feet only. I have smelted, with the aid of coal dug from the Banslee Nullah, in the Rajmahal Hills, some of the ore, which has given a return of 30 per cent. of good copper; inferior specimens, mostly water-worn pieces, picked upon the surface, gave 25 per cent. I have sent a large amount of the specimens, together with the smelted ore, to Mr. Piddington, Curator to the Geological Museum attached to the Asiatic Society, and have requested that gentleman to furnish you with a detailed account of its value, purity, &c., and which will form an addendum to this Report. Mr. Piddington, from his ability to do justice to the subject, and from his willingness to assist in such matters, will, I am sure, supply you with his report. A copy of this Report has been sent to Mr. Piddington.

In April 1849, Mr. Vincent forwarded specimens and reported the circumstance of the existence of the copper ore to the Magistrate of Beerbhoom, but no notice has been taken of his Report.

The nearest coal to the spot is at Kurhurbali, 40 miles South-west, in Pergunnah Kurruckdiha, in Zillah Hazareebagh. Coal is also found 57 miles in a South-easterly direction in the Rajmahal Hills.

Believing this to be a valuable discovery, I lose no time in bringing it to your notice, in the hope that you will bring it to the notice of Government; any further information, relative to the spot or roads leading to it, will be cheerfully supplied upon application being made to me.

List of Specimens of Rocks and Ore sent to Calcutta.

Part 1.—*The Rocks.*

No. 1. A garnetiferous gneiss, with horizontal veins of quartz passing through it, forms the general bed of the country at Deoghur.

No. 2. Gneiss, with thin veins of quartz, no garnets.

No. 3. Decomposing pegmatite, forming the gangue, in which the metallic veins are found; 3a. 3b. 3c. coarse granular pegmatite found on the surface of the country and contains the ores. It is all more or less decomposing.

No. 4. Altered quartz rock, in some places nearly a jasper, and stained green by copper infiltrations.

No. 5. Schorly granite or schorl rock of Cornwall, *(see Boase, Primary Geology,* page 16,) schorl and quartz in distinct grains and imperfect crystals.

No. 6. Garnet rock, or garnetiferous quartz rock, according to McCulloch (page 326,) who makes one of his sub-divisions of quartz rock to be a granular quartz, containing but little felspar, as in our specimen, in which it can be scarcely distinguished. Not an atom of mica is to be seen, but the garnets (some small ones being semi-crystallized) are abundant, and it might, so far as the presence of three ingredients is necessary to constitute a granite, be called a garnet granite.

No. 7. Compact pegmatite, with veins of massive pistacite epidote.

No. 8. White and flesh-red felspar, with nests and veins of acicular crystallized epidote (pistacite) of a bright pale green.

Part 2.—*The Ores and their Description.*

After a most minute and careful examination by Mr. Piddington, the ores were classed as follows:—

1*st Group.* Variegated Copper Ores, called Peacock ores by the miners, ...	Bright Peacock ore.	
	Dull Peacock.	
	Marbled Peacock, with a pale greenish gossan, ...	Contains Silver.

2nd Group. Grey Coppers, ...	Dull Massive Grey Copper.	
	Bright Grey Copper.	
3rd Group. Red Ores, The Pacos and Colorados of Peru and Mexico, ...	Bright brick-red Pacos.	
	Dull, pale red, to liver-colored Pacos, ...	Silver.
	Dark hard veins, resembling Tile Ore, with soft shining black specks and veins in it,	Silver.
4th Group.	Bluish green, earthy carbonates of copper, with bright red specks,.....	Silver.
5th Group. Galenas, ...	Bright, large-grained Galenas Cupro-Plumbite, an ore of copper and lead, in diagonally lamellar veins.	

SECOND NOTICE

ON THE

ARGENTIFEROUS ORES OF DEOGHUR.

BY HENRY PIDDINGTON,

Curator, Museum of Economic Geology, Asiatic Society of Bengal.

In my first notice of these remarkable ores in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. 218, or No. 1 of 1851, page 1, Vol. XX., I stated that several of them contained silver, and were in fact the true Mexican Colorados and Peruvian Pacos, and that working a pound weight of two of them by the Spanish amalgamation process, I had obtained an average produce of 8¼ and 13.5 marcs of silver: I also stated that some of the ores contained more promising proportions of silver.

Our zealous contributor, Captain Sherwill, having sent me a box of the ores, from which I obtained 14lbs. weight of them, I have worked the whole quantity at once; and as all these new operations and results are of interest, I describe the ores and the variation of the process, which was not exactly the same as before.

A. 9lbs. Avoirdupois weight of a dark dull liver-colored and earthy green ore, a mixture of carbonates and sulphurets of copper and oxide of iron, with a few specks of yellow sulphuret, like a very dull peacock ore. Its external coat is of a bright Colorados red.

B. 5lbs. Avoirdupois weight of the same ore, clouded and mottled with red and green earthy masses, as if in process of being converted into a Colorado. The external coat also the same as A.

Both kinds of the ore contain a little bismuth.

These 14lbs. weight of ore were very gently roasted to form the magistral from the sulphuret of copper of the ore, which is one variety of the Mexican modes of treating this class of them; and the colour of the pulverised ore changed in this operation from a greenish to a reddish brown. The salt and mercury were added as before,

so as to insure the extraction of the whole of the silver; and both kinds, when washed off, were found to give so nearly the same proportional produce, that the whole may be taken as one lot. The separation of the whole of the silver was found to be complete, as none could be detected in the residuum from the washings.

The 14lbs. of ore produced 154 grains of pure silver (165 grains, or the produce of 15lbs. of the ore would be required for the weight of pure silver in a rupee,) and this I have had manufactured into a medal with the following inscription on each side of it:—

JAMES ANDREW,
MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE,
Governor General of India,
1852.

H. P. Curator.

1852.
BENGAL SILVER
FROM DEOGHUR,
180′ *N. W. of Calcutta.*
AMALGAMATED
From ore of 15½ *Marcs*
or $\frac{1}{660}$.

154 grains of silver from 14lbs. Avoirdupois weight of ore is 11 grains to a pound weight; this would be called by a Mexican miner, ore of 15½ Marcs to the Caxon (of 5,000lbs. Avoirdupois,) so that it will be seen, referring to what I have already stated in my former paper, that this is far above an average ore. In practice, however, on the large scale, as all the silver is not extracted, it would rank something lower.

It is perfectly impossible to say what this ore at the surface may be the indication of; but assuredly, for any thing we know, or I fear are likely to know for years to come, we may have a whole Mexico within our reach, though now buried amongst the forests and beneath the rocks of Beerbhoom.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL,
Revenue Surveyor,

To

CAPTAIN H. L. THUILLIER,
Deputy Surveyor General.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying statement addressed to me by Mr. Robert Smart, an Assistant in my Survey, regarding the copper ore discovered by him; the ore proves to be a Sulphuret, the commonest and poorest of the copper

ores. Immediately the circumstance of the existence of the ore was reported to me, I dispatched my specimen collectors to the spot, but the river had filled with water, so that no further information can be afforded regarding the deposit until the cold weather.

The coal alluded to by Mr. Smart as being worked by a zemindar, is of a very superior nature, the main seam is only 12.9 feet below the surface of the country, and has been opened to the depth of 13 feet 6 inches without reaching the underlying rock. A large box of this coal is about to be dispatched to Mr. Piddington for examination.

The following measurement shows the vertical section of the mine :—

	Ft.	*In.*
Red sandy soil, ...	3	0
Grey clay, with minute veins of carbonate of lime, ...	2	3
A loose incoherent carbonaceous stratum, ...	1	6
Bituminous shale, highly inflammable, ...	6	12 9
Bituminous coal abounding with iron pyrites in large slabs and seams; thickness, ...	13	6 0

Of coal unknown.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Smart, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor.

To

CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL,

Revenue Surveyor.

SIR,

THE copper ore was discovered by me whilst crossing the Adji River ; it was found adhering to a large mass of quartz rock embedded in the sand of the River, but whether a transported rock or not I am not aware ; but from its great size, I imagine it could not have been brought by the force of the water from any very great distance.

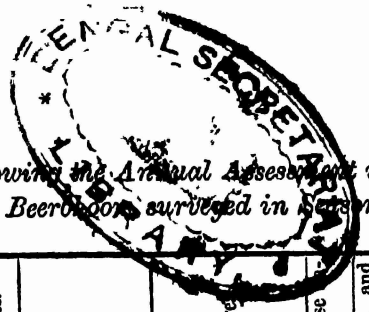
The spot is situated in the village of Bodh Bandh of Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur, in Talooka Bhoorchundee, belonging to a zemindar named Kalee Bhyha, and about 50 miles West by North of the civil station of Soorey or Beerbhoom, 40 miles South South-west of Deoghur or Byjnath, and 35 miles North-west of the Raneegunge Colliery, in the midst of a thick jungle of low trees. The land is undulating, and profusely studded with fragments of quartz, pink and white felspar, granite, gneiss, and horn-blend, serpentine, black and silvery mica, schorl, greenstone and mica schist. The surface soil is red and sandy, chiefly derived from the decomposition of the various and numerous rocks in the vicinity of the spot. The Adji Nuddee I should say is navigable during the rainy months for small

and middle-sized boats, but the remainder of the year this stream has only 6 inches or a foot water, but never perfectly dry. The ore could with ease and facility be conveyed to Calcutta by water, the whole of the way, provided the real mine may be found to exist near the spot where the present deposit was discovered. The nearest point of the Grand Trunk Road to the spot is 16 miles. The nearest coal to the spot is procured from the village of Bindraboni or Karimati, in Tuppeh Kundit Kurayeh, about 20 miles South-east and 18 miles North of the Raneegunge Colliery. This coal mine is already opened and worked by a native zemindar; the coal is conveyed on carts drawn by bullocks and buffaloes to Khistpoor Ghât, and from thence to Cutwa on the Hooghly, in boats during the rainy months. Khistpoor Ghât is 14 miles East of the coal mine on the Northern bank of the Adji Nuddee.

(Signed) R. SMART,
Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. S. SHERWILL, *Captain*,
Revenue Surveyor.

OFFICE OF REVENUE SURVEYOR;
Berhampoor,
The 22nd June 1850.



STATEMENT showing the Annual Assessment in Pergunnahs of the District Beerbhoom surveyed in Seasons 1849-52.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other local Sub-Divisions.	Number of Villages.	Present Jumma.	Total Area in Acres.	Barren or otherwise culturable.	Total Cultivated and Culturable.	Total Cultivation in Acres.	Average per Acre—present Jumma. On Total Area.	On Total Cultivation and Culturable.	On Cultivation.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.								
1	Akbershahee,	105	15089 7 5	17051 3 24	..	..	..	0 14 1			
2	Alinuggur,	268	40354 10 3	41652 2 36	..	..	..	0 15 6			
3	Bhudderpoor,	1	1270 2 10	220 1 35	..	..	..	5 12 4 2			
4	Barbuksing,	144	45883 8 5	46310 0 14	..	..	..	0 15 10			
5	Bhoorkoondeh,	115	17802 10 11	20405 1 29	..	..	..	0 13 11			
6	Dhawa,	6	168 12 9	432 1 25	..	..	..	0 6 3			
7	Dureen Molisser,	297	57591 14 6	92766 0 08	..	..	..	0 9 11			
8	Futtehpoor,	68	19074 7 5	16765 0 14	..	..	..	1 2 2			
9	Gokilta,	2	3250 13 9	1087 2 09	..	..	..	2 5 7			
10	Hookmapoor,	128	4492 14 1	17036 2 34	..	..	..	0 4 2			
11	Hurripoor,	322	16386 15 1	74716 2 14	..	..	..	0 3 6			
12	Incha Pokur,	36	17888 12 5	9782 2 16	..	..	..	1 13 3			
13	Jowas Ibrahimpoor,	5	989 11 0	2736 2 04	..	..	..	0 5 9			
14	Kundit Kurayeh,	568	6864 14 9	259363 3 04	..	..	..	0 0 5			
15	Khurgaon,	81	9374 3 6	16401 2 07	..	..	..	0 9 1			
16	Kushtgurh,	10	2857 5 7	2687 3 03	..	..	..	1 1 0			
17	Kootoobpoor,	71	42859 4 9	29845 0 34	..	..	..	1 6 11			
18	Khutunga,	328	48614 3 2	53237 0 38	..	..	..	0 14 7			
19	Khirnee,	153	9111 3 6	22724 3 35	..	..	..	0 6 4			
20	Mohumdabad,	197	3675 5 7	72500 2 05	..	..	..	0 0 9 7			
21	Mullarpoor,	51	18122 14 9	23589 0 25	..	..	..	0 12 3			
22	Muzkooree,	1	1379 10 6	577 3 34	..	..	..	2 6 2			
23	Nonee,	152	15433 12 1	36543 2 38	..	..	..	0 6 9			
24	Pubbia,	160	83 7 11	114643 3 19	..	..	..	0 0 0 13			
25	Poorundurpoor,	51	9195 3 8	9157 0 29	..	..	..	1 0 0			
26	Pudra or Burrah,	104	15356 10 7	23143 3 11	..	..	..	0 10 7			
27	Rookoonpoor,	6	3001 5 4	507 0 06	..	..	..	5 14 8			
28	Saruth Deoghur,	1199	18472 9 1	713167 1 06	..	..	..	0 0 4 9			
29	Suroopsing,	273	79092 6 6	54851 2 24	..	..	..	1 6 0			
30	Sabik Molisser,	224	53587 3 1	42260 3 22	..	..	..	1 4 3			
31	Sheopoor,	42	13355 5 11	12643 1 11	..	..	..	1 0 10			
32	Synbhoom,	183	42213 6 6	48788 1 21	..	..	..	0 5 6			
33	Shahalumpoor,	291	53342 2 1	50824 3 04	..	..	..	1 0 9			
34	Shahzadpoor,	8	7044 3 3	5610 1 04	..	..	..	1 4 1			
35	Sherpoor,	15	5922 13 9	2788 2 01	..	..	..	2 1 11			
36	Umdhureh,	34	4965 1 5	3136 2 33	..	..	..	1 11 6			
37	Zynoojal,	209	48383 4 6	51146 2 31	..	..	..	0 14 4			
		4566	752552 14 7	1991338 1 25							

W. S. SHERWILL, *Captain,*
Revenue Surveyor.

REVENUE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE;
Berhampoor,
The 1st July 1853.